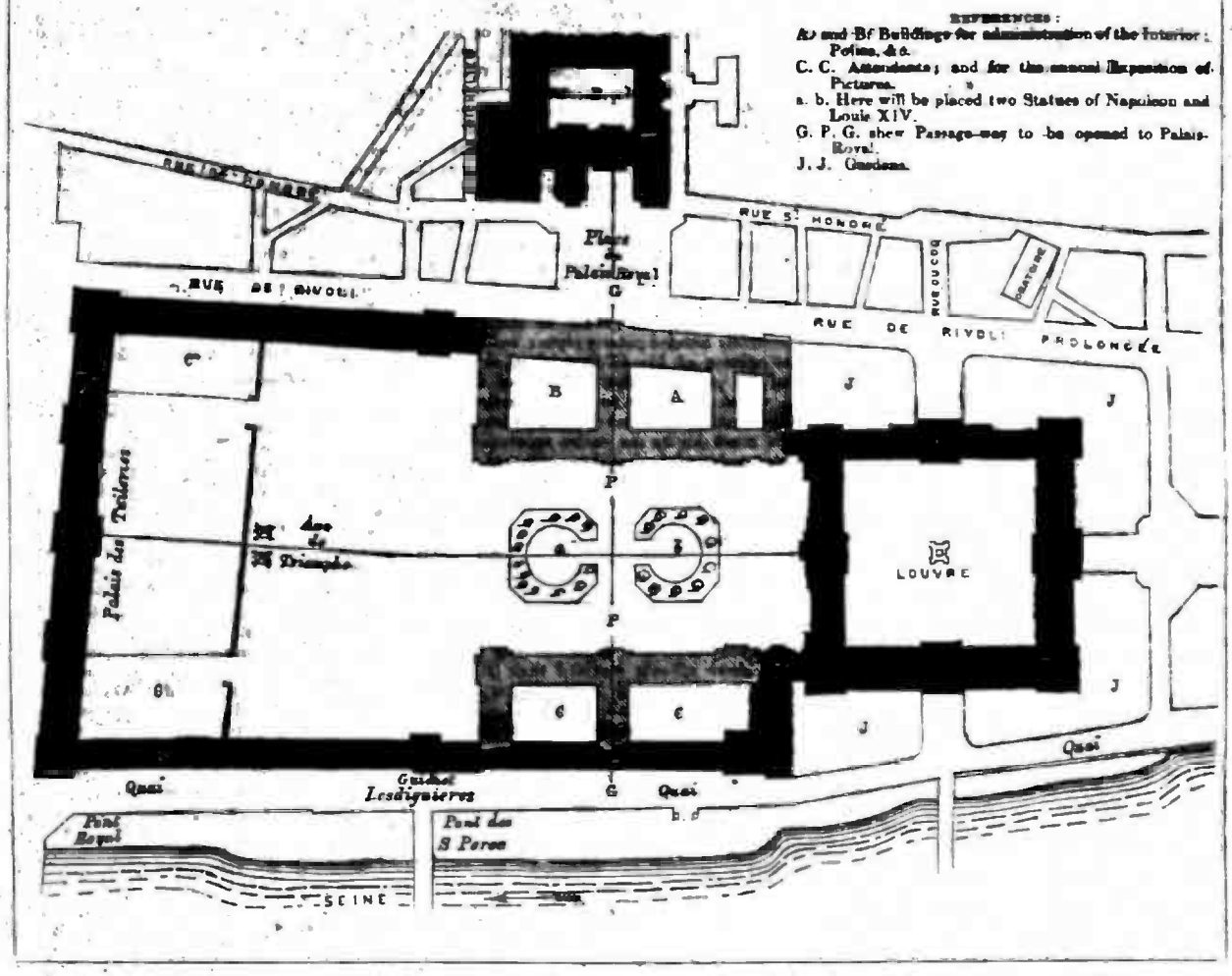
ADOPTED PLAN FOR COMPLETION OF THE LOUVRE, PARIS.


REFERENCES:
A, and B, Buildings for administration of the Interior: Police, &c.
C. C. Attendants; and for the annual Exposition of Pictures.
a. b. Here will be placed two Statues of Napoleon and Louis XIV.
G. P. G. shew Passage-way to be opened to Palais-Royal.
J. J. Gardens.
RUE DE RIVOLI
Place du Palais Royal
RUE S. HONORE
RUE DU COQ
CHATELET
RUE DE RIVOLI PROLONGÉE
Palais des Tuileries
Arc de Triomphe
LOUVRE
Quai
Quai Lesdiguieres
Quai
Pont Royal
Pont des S Peres
SEINE

JUNCTION OF THE LOUVRE AND THE TUILERIES.

THE accompanying plan will interest some of our readers. The communicant says: "As far as I can judge, it does not appear to me that this plan (though adopted by a special commission appointed by the Board of Public Works) is the best. The difficulty lies in the irregularity or want of parallelism in the existing buildings, and the non-coincidences, if I may be allowed the term, of the central openings of the two palaces. This irregularity, it is thought, will be greatly diminished by constructing the four courts A B, and C C; yet I apprehend that the reducing the length of the north and south inner ranges of buildings next the Tuileries, will cause their obliquity to be all the more apparent. In this year's exhibition of architectural drawings here, there is a design by C. F. Nepveu for accomplishing the union of the Tuileries and Louvre (illustrated by two plans, two elevations, and a general bird's-eye view of the whole assemblage of buildings), which I think superior. That *projet* proposes the formation of two other courts (marked by me on the plan C' C') at angles next the Tuileries, corresponding to A and C next the Louvre, in the present plan, that marked B, and the other C, being omitted. This seems to me a happier solution than the one adopted, of a difficult problem, which has repeatedly exercised the ingenuity of French architects." The works are commenced.

A STATUE OF CHARLEMAGNE is about to be placed in the principal court of the Post-office, in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau. Charlemagne first founded the post-office.—*Galignani.*

MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

AT a dinner given last week by Messrs. Randell and Saunders to their workmen at Corsham, the former gentleman said in addressing his guests—"If I were called on to name a motto to be adopted by those who serve as well as by those who are served, I think it should be this,—'Do justly and love mercy.' With a disposition on each side to do that which is just and right, to amend what arises amiss, and to ameliorate, as far as practicable, anything injurious or unpleasant, there never can be any wide differences between masters and servants; and these are the feelings I would desire to reciprocate with you. There are other labours, other energies, besides those purely physical required in the development of undertakings of the character of that in which we are engaged; and depend on it the anxieties and happinesses of the several stations of society are much more nearly balanced than we generally imagine.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise:
Act well your part—there all the honour lies."

I cannot sit down without congratulating you on the improved condition of the industrial position of the labouring population of this country. I do not refer to mechanics and artisans in the observation I am about to make, but it is not many years since that the agricultural labourer of this country was paid not according to the services he had rendered, but according to the number of children he had: his so-called wages were regulated by the question of whether he had a wife and children to keep: that day has passed. In some districts of this country, in the good old times, as we hear them frequently called, the labourer was paid a portion only of his wages by the party who employed him, and, shame to say, was sent to the pauper table to have eked out to him—not the residue of his just earnings but—the amount that might be considered sufficient to keep together the bodies and souls of himself and his family.

The agricultural labourer has risen in the scale of society: the bottom tier, the lower course of the building, has been raised, and all above is carried up with it. Your condition, too, has been improved. Never was employment more abundant in this country than it now is. You can now secure a good day's wages for a fair day's work; and never did a day's labour command more of the comforts and luxuries of life than it now does. Such has been the improvement in the general productions of this country that your daily labour now commands for you many comforts, and not a few of the luxuries, which were formerly hardly accessible to persons in what is called the middle walks of life. In the "good old times of Good Queen Bess," a lady might hesitate long whether she could afford a cotton gown; such was then the cost of its production.

With wisdom to spend, and with a provident spirit to save and improve, remember your own progress is in your own hands: no one can help those who will not help themselves. It is not what we have given to us that improves us, or does us much good, it is what we earn—what our heads and our hands carve out for us—what we feel we have created, as it were: this is what we enjoy, and this is what we take care of. To improve your position you must improve yourselves: improved ideas, whether obtained by reflection or by observation, improved methods, improved skill, renewed application,—these only are the means of progress; and look to this in your families: would you that the laboured your children should command more of the comforts

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